FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FILIPOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR CUBA CEMA MEETING

AU250856 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 25 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council, left on a friendly visit to Cuba. He heads a Bulgarian delegation to attend the 39th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The delegation includes also Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and Bulgaria's permanent representative at the council, Mr Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

KUBADINSKI, LEBANON'S JUNBLATT BEGIN TALKS

AU252047 Sofia BTA in English 2018 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 26 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon led by Mr Walid Junblatt, chairman of the party, arrived here today at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

In the afternoon the guests met with a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front led by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Coundil of the Fatherland Front.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski stressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the Lebanese patriots against Zionism, imperialism and reaction.

Mr Walid Junblatt informed his hosts of the situation in Lebanon and of the struggle of the progressive forces for stabilizing the situation in the country and for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The two parties to the talks expressed their common desire to promote the relations of cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SFRY SIGNED IN BELGRADE

AU252049 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 25 (BTA corr) -- A trade and payments protocol for 1985 was signed by Bulgaria and Yugoslavia here today. The volume of trade provided between the two countries next year is to increase and amount to about 350 million dollars.

During the talks the two delegations expressed desire and readiness for an ampler use of the modern forms of cooperations and mainly joint production. In 1985 it is expected that joint production will start in mechanical engineering and especially in motor car-building. So far such kind of cooperation has been existing in the field of the chemical industry and farm mechanical engineering. The Bulgarian side expresses readiness to cooperate in the field of electronics, the heavy mechanical engineering and ship-building. Other untapped possibilities also exist.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation Mr Konstantin Kuzmov, deputy minister of foreign trade, had a talk with Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Mr Milenko Bojanic.

ARMY DAILY VIEWS COALITION MILITARY ECONOMY

AU251803 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Colonel Yordan Kosashki, doctor of economic sciences: "Essence and Peculiarities of Military Economy Under the Present Coalition System"]

[Text] The interest of the public concerning a coalition war and its economic problems, in particular, is increasing under present-day conditions.

This is due to the extremely tense military-political situation in the world and to the fact that under the present-day balance of class forces on an international scale, a possible war, in the event the imperialists were to succeed in unleashing it, would inevitably turn into a coalition war on a global scale.

The character and scope of a future world war, the rapid development of the scientific-technical revolution in military affairs, the tremendous possibilities of contemporary weapons and technical equipment, and the development of military science and strategy under present-day circumstances determine the new character of economic preparation and economic backing in a modern coalition war. The need to reveal and work out the problems of military economy under the conditions of a present-day coalition has drastically increased in regard to the theoretical and practical aspects of the question.

It is obviously impossible to deal with all the problems of the coalition's military economy in a single article. This is why we will briefly dwell on the essence and basic pecularities of the coalition's military economy.

The coalition's military economy is a specific system for the functioning of national economic complexes, for the total sum of international and military economic relations, for a peculiar structure and development of the international division of labor in the sector of the material backing of war, and for a dynamic and highly organized structure of measures and military-economic activities connected with the preparation for and the waging of a coalition war.

The coalition's military economy is a historical category. It represents a total complex of military economic relations connected with the emerging and waging of a coalition war.

The fact that victory in a war decisively depends upon the balance of forces of the states fighting produces an objective striving for joining together all economic and military forces and means likely to be used in fighting the enemy. Certain specific military economic relations between the coalition partners are emerging on this basis.

The coalition's military economy can be formed on the basis of a uniform socioeconomic foundation of all the states belonging to it. Such was the basis of the military economy in World War I. However, the coalition's military economy can also be based on a different sociopolitical foundation, when the common interests of the coalition partners coincide. Such was the case of the military economy of the antifascist coalition. A military economy can be built up under sharp contradictions on a forced basis, as in the case of the fascist coalition in World War II.

The basic rules of the coalition's military economy manifest themselves in different ways.

Some of them manifest themselves as specific rules, determined by the character of the sociopolitical system prevailing in the individual member-countries of the respective coalitions; others have common features as regards the countries joining in the coalition and stem from the very coalition system of military-economic backing. They are also characterized by their respective, specific socioeconomic features.

The basic pecularities pertaining to the two main coalition systems in our epoch can be summed up as follows:

-- the scales, forms, and methods of the military-economic preparation and backing for a contemporary war are drastically increasing;

-- the existing forms and methods of economic backing for a coalition war have become insufficient and inefficient;

-- peace-time economic preparation for a contemporary coalition war is of decisive importance;

-- stable and actively functioning military groupings based on a relatively long-term basis permit a better use of production capacities, of scientific and scientific-technical potential, of material and human resources, and of financial and other means belonging to individual coalition partners in the interest of preparing and waging war;

-- under the present-day circumstances of coalitions already existent in peace-time, organs and organizations are being created which, in the case of a war, will promote a more prompt integration of the economic potential of individual states and will contribute to a better organized and more efficient adaptation of the economy to war conditons, in view of ensuring a well-coordinated and purposeful use of the coalition's economic potential in the interest of war;

-- the intensified processes of economic and military-economic integration are not only producing quantitatively, but also qualitatively improved indexes, and even produce an increase in the quantitative amount of material and human resources available within the community;

-- more favorable conditions are created within the coalition system for the functioning of the economy during war and for a fuller and more varied fulfillment of the needs of war, as well as for a more balanced and decentralized distribution and preservation of productive forces and strategic reserves of the fighting coalitions;

-- under the conditions of contemporary coalitions, the problems of economic backing of contemporary coalition wars are assuming great importance.

Naturally, when we talk about the advantages of the coalition system in backing a contemporary war we must take into consideration the fact that these are possibilities that have been objectively created by the coalition system in preparing for and waging a contemporary war. The use of these advantages, however, and their practical implementation, above all, depend upon the character of the respective sociopolitical systems of the individual countries and upon the character of their mutual relations.

In this respect the advantages of the Warsaw Pact member-states are beyond doubt. Their basic, characteristic feature is the fact that military-economic relations within the socialist defense community are based upon the same social system of ownership of production means, upon the common character of production relations, upon the same political organization of society, upon the same ideology and the same goals in the struggle, as well as on the same economic laws of socialism in international relations.

No less important is the fact that the economic backing of defense in the Warsaw Pact member-countries is being carried out according to plan and is proceeding according to an incomparably greater efficiency in the use of military-economic resources, as well as in preparing and waging war. The experience of World War II convincingly proves the advantages of the socialist system and of the socialist military economy in this respect.

From the military point of view, great advantages are created by the tremendously large territory of the socialist system, and by its relative compactness. [sentence as published] The Warsaw Pact member-countries comprise a total territory of 23,393,000 square kilometers. This territory makes a decentralized distribution of productive forces possible and ensures at the same time the establishment of entire economic areas and complexes that duplicate each other and guarantee economic security in the case of war.

In addition to this, the territorial integrity upon which the military-economic basis of the Warsaw Pact member-countries is founded creates exceptionally favorable conditions for the establishment and functioning of a uniform communications system.

Another important advantage is the fact that within the framework of CEMA a number of organs, organizations, and institutions have been created which deal with questions of economic cooperation among Warsaw Pact member-countries. In the event of aggression, this factor also creates better conditions for a prompt, well-organized, and efficient adaptation of the international economic relations of the socialist countries to the conditions of war.

Last, but not least, I must point out that in relying upon the powerful strategic nuclear missile potential of the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact member-states and the other socialist countries can ensure a relatively more efficient air-based, ground-based, and sea-based cover for their basic economic areas and bases, as well as guarantee greater stability for their economies.

The great requirements and responsibilities concerning the collective defense of the Warsaw Pact member-states firmly impose the necessity of a full coordination among the individual member-countries, also within the system of the community as regards military-economic cooperation. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed: "In the era of nuclear weapons we need a full coordination of our own efforts in the flied of national defense with the collective military power of the entire socialist community, and, above all, of the Soviet Union, whose Armed Forces are the most reliable shield of the socialist countries today."

REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO FINLAND

Helsinki Arrival

LD251326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Finland -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Helsinki today for an official visit. Meeting the Czechoslovak guest and the members of his entourage were Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish minister of foreign affairs, leading employees of the ministry, and the ambassadors of the two countries. After the arrival, Czechoslovak-Finnish talks opened in the State Council building.

Chnoupek, Vayrynen Open Talks

LD252346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] As we have already reported, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek began his visit to Finland today. Bohumil Horak reports.

Shortly after his arrival official talks began in the State Council building in Helsinki between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Bohuslav, Chnoupek and Paavo Vayrynen. The agenda included an evaluation of bilateral questions and a number of current international problems.

Both ministers praised the high level of Czechoslovak-Finnish relations and characterized them as exemplary for countries with differing social systems. Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed conviction that a prerequisite for further development of successful cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Finland is a meeting between the two countries. He said political contacts between the two countries have a high level and lasting character. Both ministers also agreed that an active political dialogue will lead to a widening of relations in all other areas. They focused on questions of economic cooperation, particularly in the spirit of the long-term program of development and the widening of economic, industrial, and research development cooperation signed by the two premiers during Lubomir Strougal's visit to Finland in 1982.

In exchanging views on the current international situation, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Paavo Vayrynen expressed concern over its dangerously complicated state, aggravated primarily by the accelerated arms race. Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out the causes of the situation, which lie in the militarist policy of the present U.S. Administration which intends to upset the existing military strategic balance. Both ministers expressed concern over the danger of transferring the arms race to space and emphasized that it is vital for international relations to return to the path of trust and cooperation. They designated the renewal of talks on the basis of equality and equal security as a prerequisite for improving the world situation and for putting an end to the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race.

During the talks, which took place in a constructive [word indistinct] atmosphere of mutual understanding, Bohuslav Chnoupek praised Finland's active neutral policy. Both ministers also emphasized the interest of their countries in the successful course of the Stockholm conference. The Czechoslovak foreign minister described the creation of a working structure which will ensure equal discussion of both military-political and military-technical proposals as a prerequisite for progress at the conference. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Paavo Vayrynen also expressed mutual interest in celebrating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act next year at a suitable political level.

Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen will host a festive dinner in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek in the evening. Both ministers will make speeches at the dinner.

Finnish Reportage on Visit

For the Prague interview of Finnish Foreign Affairs Minister Paavo Vayrynen on detente and relations between Finland and the CSSR, and Helsinki reportage on the visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, which began on 25 October, see the Finland section of the 25 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

JAKES MEETS USSR HEALTH CARE OFFICIALS

LD260227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Josef Korcak, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, met today the leading representatives of the medical science and health care of the USSR, Yevgeniy Vorobyev, first deputy minister of health, Yevgeniy Chazov, deputy health minister, and Leonid Ilin, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences. In a discussion they evaluatted highly mutual cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of health care and assessed the possibilities of its further development.

JUNBLATT-LED DELEGATION LEAVES CSSR 25 OCT

LD251158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, headed by its chairman, Walid Junblatt, left Czechoslovakia by air today. Seeing the delegation off at the airport was Miloslav Vacik, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic.

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS IN BRATISLAVA

LD260220 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] A 2-day meeting of the Slovak National Council opened in Bratislava today. Its chairman, Viliam Salgovic, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member, welcomed Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat, and members of the government. Among guests was also Zbynek Zalman, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council. Today the deputies discussed the Slovak Socialist Republic government report on fulfillment of State Target Program 02 on the rationalization of 1983 fuel and power consumption and its achievement for the next stage of the 5-Year plan.

REAGAN, MONDALE VIEWS 'NOT TOO DIFFERENT'

AU251352 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Oct 84 p 7

["(RSK)"-Signed Washington dispatch: "They Are Not Too Different"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Oct -- The second and last television debate between Mondale and Reagan on Sunday [21 October] concerned foreign policy issues.

Reagan modified his tone to appeal to the opinions of a certain segment of voters who are alarmed by the growing international tension. That is why he said that "in a nuclear age, one cannot win a war with nuclear arms," and nuclear war therefore "cannot be waged." He also tried to ward off the criticism of his opponents, who reproach him for not having begun a dialogue with the Soviet Union. But reality says something different. Reagan's government is preparing to wage an offensive war against the socialist countries. During the 4 years of Reagan's presence in the White House, the United States has spent more than $1 trillion on armaments. The production of a new generation of destructive weapons has begun and the nuclear arsenal has substantially grown to the point where it now has about 8,800 strategic nuclear warheads -- with the number slated to increase to 14,000.

On a number of issues, Mondale opposed Reagan. However, it must be noted that the different opinions concerned the tactics, not the essence, of carrying out foreign policy. From this viewpoint the television debate showed that one cannot expect changes in American foreign policy, regardless of what the presidential election result is.

Public opinion polls continue to show a rather considerable edge for the Republicans.

KIDNAPPING OF POLISH PRIEST AIMED AT GOVERNMENT

AU251414 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Oct 84 p 7

"(PM)"-signed Warsaw dispatch: "The Background of the Warsaw Priest's Kidnapping; The Bandits' Act Aimed Against the Government"]

[Text] Warsaw -- As we have already informed our readers, the Warsaw priest, Jerzy Popieluszko, was kidnapped on 19 October in the vicinity of Torun. The driver of his personal car succeeded in escaping and informing the Polish security bodies about the event. However, the security bodies have so far not succeeded in uncovering the kidnappers.

The priest, J. Popieluszko, is known as a representative of the extreme wing of the Catholic Church, which is none-too-fastidiously attacking the people's power in Poland. Representatives of the former "Solidarity" are trying to use the kidnapping for antistate heckling. The Polish Episcopate did not wait long to issue a statement in which it claims that, allegedly, the kidnapping took place "for political reasons." Jerzy Urban, representative of the Polish Government, put the record straight at yesterday's press conference by pointing out that WE HAVE HERE AN ACT PERPETRATED BY BANDITS AND AIMED AGAINST THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE PROCESS OF NORMALIZATION. [uppercase passage published in boldface] In the same way he rejected the lies spread by the French and West German press, which are accusing Polish security bodies of having staged the kidnapping.

The perpetrators of the kidnapping are so far unknown; but they can be expected to come from the ranks of those very people whom the process of normalization in Poland does not suit and who realize that they are losing strength each day. In the effort to achieve their goals -- the return of unrest and antisocialist pronouncements -- they will not even stop at such a provocation as a preist's kidnapping. The aim is obvious -- to provoke antigovernment action and to provoke unrest at any price.

HONECKER MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN JOURNALISTS

LD252006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received a group of journalists today from important Austrian daily newspapers and the APA news agency. The journalists are currently on an information visit to the GDR in preparation for the visit to the GDR by Austrian Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz.

At the beginning Erich Honecker stressed that the stable, friendly relations between the GDR and Austria are developing in a lively multifaceted way and are based on common fundamental interests in peace, detente, and disarmament. Cooperation involves all areas, from continuous political dialogue at all levels to constant dynamic development in economic relations. "The vitality of peaceful coexistence finds its expression in this," the GDR State Council chairman stressed. "It benefits both peoples and has a beneficial influence beyond this on the international climate. Without doubt, the forthcoming talks with Chancellor Sinowatz will again offer opportunities to discuss steps toward the further creation of bilateral relations to our mutual advantage and to conduct an exchange of views on the efforts made by our state to secure peace."

This task has urgent topicality, Erich Honecker said. "Peaceful coexistence between peoples is being threatened by Washington's striving for military superiority. Peace and security on our continent have been seriously endangered by the stationing of new nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe and all efforts for arms limitation and disarmament have been impeded."

In his talks with Austrian journalists, Erich Honecker expressed firm conviction that "a change for the better, toward reason in international relations, is possible if all who regard the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and the reliable securing of peace as the main task of the present time unite. The GDR is prepared in this spirit to conduct a broad dialogue with all forces prepared for understanding."

On the question of further development of East-West relations and GDR-FRG relations, Erich Honecker noted: "Relations between the GDR and the FRG naturally depend on a constructive further development of the East-West relationship. It would be a fatal error to doubt this. Progress in this field is thinkable only if the United States and its allies realize that their striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is an illusion.

"As you know. it is not up to us but up to the NATO states to see that the arms race set in motion by the United States is ended and that there is a return to the situation before the stationing of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. We will never accept turning the FRG into a launch pad for U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles. These weapons are directed against us; it is well known that they are not maneuver dummies." Erich Honecker added: "We are in favor dialogue with the FRG, too, but on both sides there must exist a desire to reach constructive results."

In accordance with its peace doctrine, to do everything to prevent a war ever again emanating from German Soil, the GDR feels itself particularly connected with the people's struggle for arms limitation and disarmament. The GDR exerts all its strength, Erich Honecker stressed, "to preserve what has been achieved and to develop it further to the benefit of all the people. That is only possible in peace."

DEPUTY MINISTER SPEAKS AT UN C. AMERICAN DEBATE

LD260212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] UN, New York, 25 Oct (ADN) -- In the Central America debate of the UN General Assembly on Thursday, the GDR called for the immediate end of U.S. aggression against the people of Nicaragua and their government. Nothing should be done to further sharpen the situation in Central America. This call, Peter Florin, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, underlined, united the GDR with the overwhelming majority of the UN member-states. Mercenaries trained, financed, and equipped in the United States were used against Nicaragua in the thousands. The United States was concentrating its military machinery around Nicaragua and pursued massive interventionist preparations.

International public opinion demanded that this policy of state terrorism against Nicaragua be stopped, Peter Florin said. Therefore, the GDR emphatically supported the proposal of the United States of discussing the inadmissability of the policy of state terrorism as an important and urgent question at the 39th UN General Assembly.

The GDR also agreed with the assessment of Latin American states that the tensions are worsening and could lead to an extensive war, Peter Florin said. The GDR Government saw in the peace plan tabled by the Contadora Group a suitable basis for a peaceful solution of the problems in that region, and endorsed the demands by the Central American peoples to leave the path of the outmoded Monroe Doctrine and to walk the path apointed by the Contadora Group in the interest of peace and social well-being. The statement by West European governments that the problems in that region could not be solved by force had been noted with interest.

The GDR, the deputy minister of foreign affairs emphasized, stood in close solidarity by the side of the Nicaraguan people in their fight for the defense of sovereignty and independence. It would urge in all international bodies that the peoples of Central America be allowed to determine their political and economic systems themselves.

SINDERMANN DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PARIS MAYOR

LD252133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, 25 Oct (ADN) -- On Thursday, the 3d day of the official visit by a delegation from the GDR People's Chamber to France, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann was received by Jacques Chirac, Mayor of Paris, for a courtesy visit. Jacques Chirac, who is also chairman of the Rally for the Republic (RPR), extended a friendly welcome to the GDR statesman in his office in the historic town hall of the French capital.

In the ensuing talk, which proceeded in a frank atmosphere and also touched on local problems of the modern capital, the Paris mayor spoke in favor of further expanding political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations between France and the GDR. In this connection Jacques Chirac expressed recognition of the performance capacity of the GDR. The two politicians agreed that dialogue among states with different social systems must be continued despite the complicated international situation and despite certain difficulties. On Thursday afternoon the GDR People's Chamber delegation flew to the port of Marseilles on board a French Government aircraft.

AXEN MEETS BELGIAN PARTY, LABOR, PEACE GROUPS

LD252212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Brussels, 25 Oct (ADN) -- Today in Brussels Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, who is presently heading a SED Central Committee delegation to Belgium, met with members of the Christian Social Party (CVP) leadership, the strongest political formation in the government.

The open talk was attended by Robert Gijs, deputy party chairman and CVP group chairman in the Senate; General Secretary Leo Delcroix; Formin Aerts, secretary of state for health and environmental protection [as received]; and Hubert van Wembeke, CVP deputy. It was agreed that dialogue between politicans has great importance today and that the arms race must be halted in order to open the way for negotiations.

Both sides welcome the fact that over the past years many contacts and links have developed between the governments, parties, trade unions, and other social groupings of the two countries. This has led to the two sides getting to know each other better, to trust each other and to cooperate with each other.

Hermann Axen pointed out that the tense, dangerous situation is not irreversible. The socialist countries have submitted a realistic program to improve the international situation. He underlined in particular the great significance of Konstantin Chernenko's four latest proposals.

The afternoon and evening talks with representatives of the Christian Workers' Movement of Flanders (ACW) and the General Federation of Labor of Belgium (FGTB) were characterized by the shared view that everything must be done now to save mankind from slipping into a nuclear catastrophe. Talks also took place today with leading representatives of the Belgian peace movement.

ROMANIAN MINISTER TALKS WITH SCHUERER, WEISS

AU251025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, (AGERPRES) 22/10/1984 -- Petre Preoteasa, minister of machine-building industry, was received in Berlin by Gerhard Schuerer, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by Gerhard Weiss, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for the GDR of the Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration.

During the talks, they analyzed the stage of fulfillment of the understandings and decisions reached at summit level regarding the development of cooperation and specialization in the production of machinery and equipment, the revolution of the economic exchanges in 1984 and 1985.

At the same time, measures were established for the deepening of the cooperation and specialization in production, of the technological and scientific collaboration, so that high rates of mutual goods deliveries be ensured in 1986-1990.

KLEIBER RECEIVES SYRIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

AU221952 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Oct 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [19 Oct], Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, received for friendly talks Dr Nuri al-Ramzi, deputy minister of health of the Syrian Arab Republic. Both sides expressed interest in expanding scientific-technological and economic relations. Minister Kleiber submitted a number of proposals for the further development of cooperation and the mutual commodity exchange, particularly for deliveries of products of medical and laboratory technology. Prof. Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health, and Ambassador Dr Faysal Summaq participated in the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

HAGER ADDRESSES BERLIN PHILOSOPHY CONGRESS

AU222055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Oct 84 p 4

[Report on final address given by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on 19 October at Sixth Philosophy Congress held in Berlin on 17-19 October]

[Text] At the beginning of his concluding address Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, recalled the new beginning in 1945 of Marxist-Leninist philosophy in our country that became possible through the victory over Hitlerite fascism. We will never forget, he said, that the Soviet people carried the main burden of the struggle. The contribution of the antifascist resistance, including the German antifascists, to bringing down the fascist barbarism will never be forgotten.

The speaker referred to Erich Honecker's statement on the occasion of the GDR's 35th anniversary that the GDR is forever linked in indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union, that it is inextricably rooted in the socialist community, which has been a decisive foundation for its development during the past 3 and 1/2 decades and will be decisive in its further success.

Intellectual Renewal After the Liberation From Fascism

The far-reaching social changes that took place in our country include, above all, a fundamental intellectual renewal. "That this fundamental social change and intellectual renewal took place, that today we are able to talk of shaping the developed socialist society, of a victory of the socialist ideology, of a socialist national culture of the GDR that is marked by peace, international understanding, and humanity, is also the achievement of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy," he stressed.

"Our philosophers have always represented the policy of the party of the workers class with knowledge and energy, have always worked for enriching and further developing our scientific ideology, and have successfully struggled at the ideological front against antisocialist slander, irrationalism, and other streams of bourgeois philosophy. For this I convey the thanks and respect of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, to the participants of this philosophical congress as well as to all Marxist-Leninist philosophers in the GDR, as well as cordial greetings."

Then the speaker turned to questions concerning the struggle for peace. He noted that the knowledge that peace securing is presently the most important humanistic task ran through all of the congress' contributions like a red thread.

Struggle for Peace Is the Supreme Maxim of Socialism

Today the dangers threatening mankind are greater than ever before. Therefore, today there can be nothing more important than the prevention of a nuclear world conflagration, than the bringing about of disarmament, detente, and peaceful coexistence. "This is the supreme maxim of the international socialist policy that is expressed in the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community. Peace is the fundamental, elementary prerequisite for social progress and for solving all ripe problems now facing the peoples. This was correctly the main idea of this Sixth GDR Philosophy Congress."

Marxist-Leninist philosophy, Kurt Hager stressed, is a philosophy of peace. This expresses its deeply humanistic character. Our philosophy, however, does not only proclaim the idea of peace and the right to life, at the same time it passionately turns against those causing the dangers to world peace. For this, at present and in the future, a determined struggle is necessary against the anticommunist and anti-Soviet lies about a threat, against the psychological preparation for war, against all deceptive maneuvers of the imperialists, as well as a struggle against the false doctrines of nuclear war's fateful unavoidability, of a situation that is allegedly without a way out. "We, however, confront this with certainty: The power of socialism, the strength of the worldwide peace movement, and the movement of the masses are in a position to check the insane plans of imperialism."

He who wants peace must also organize the protection of peace, the speaker stressed. The imperialist intensive armament and confrontation policy must be opposed by a reliable defense of socialism. "The military-strategic balance achieved through the efforts of the Soviet Union is a significant historic socialist achievement and a guarantee for peace. It cannot and must not be destroyed, but it could be brought to a lower level through successful disarmament negotiations."

Reason Must Gain the Upper Hand

"Concurrently with protecting peace," the speaker continued, "we shall not cease to appeal to reason. Our policy is based on the will for peace supported by reason, on the capability and readiness to act according to reasonable principles."

Criteria for asserting reason into international relations, the Politburo member said, have been repeatedly formulated by the USSR and the other socialist states, primarily in the Prague and Moscow Declarations of the Warsaw Pact member-states. In just the past few days the USSR has once again finalized these criteria through its resolutions at the UN General Assembly session on the peaceful utilization of outer space and the impermissibility of state terrorism, as well as with the proposals made by Konstantin Chernenko to the United States on disarmament problems.

With the appeal to common sense a humanist line is being continued which has played a not insignificant role in the philosophical struggle for historical progress as well as in the struggles of the peoples' masses. The speaker recalled that with the claims made through reason, tremendous driving forces were released in the antifeudal, bourgeois revolution.

Friedrich Engels pointed out that in that historical epoch everything that contradicted reason was subjected to merciless criticism. The claim to asserting reason in the historical process, the theoretically harsh spirit of its founders vis-a-vis historical unreasonableness was taken up by the workers class and, with the struggle for their own liberation and for that of all working people, was put on a realistic ground.

"It is since the Great October Socialist Revolution and the construction of the socialist society in many countries that always in fashioning social relations their reasonableness, rationality, and effectiveness are being questioned; that they are being judged according to whether they agree with the well-being of the peoples, of the working man. With this, the workers class and its revolutionary party has also accepted the rigorousness of and consistency for asserting the principle of reason in its philosophy."

Our responsibility for peace, our ability to have peace as well as the principled nature and flexibility of our peace policy, the speaker went on to say, are inseparably linked with the further strengthening of socialism. This is why the efforts in fashioning the developed socialist society are focused on further comprehensively developing its humanist character.

With Us Man Is at the Center of All Efforts

"In keeping with the SED program and with the Constitution of our Republic the working man stands at the center of all efforts, and work occupies the first place in the scale of human life activities." There is no social system in mankind's history except the socialist one that has proclaimed the all-round development of the worker, the unfolding of the productive and creative forces of all society's members as the purport of existence and as the supreme goal of its activities, let alone been able to implement all this.

"Socialist humanism can only be implemented by action. It is a humanism of deed. The sociopolitical program of our party, particularly the apartment building program, can be taken as an example of this. If since 1971 six million citizens have received new or modernized apartments, then this is humanism in action. If the citizens are free from rent usury and land speculation, if they need not fear being kicked out into the street with their families, then they are immediately experiencing the humanism of our socialist society without each one of them being able or ready to express this experience in philosophical terms," the speaker noted.

A Challenge to Science

"Our party has never left any doubt about the fact that the social gains achieved to date only constitute steps on the road to socialism and that they must be further developed. Thus, we have set for ourselves the objective of solving the housing problem as a main social problem by 1990. This requires still further tremendous efforts. However, this alone allows us to further socialist humanism and to root it ever more deeply in the citizens' consciousness as an inalienable asset in their lives."

Socialist humanism is not an idea taken by itself, the Politburo member underscored, but rather an attitude expressed in the effort to further improve living conditions, to truly achieve humane conditions in the labor collective, solidarity and internationalist action, to actively cooperate in the fashioning of the developed socialist society through good work, scrupulous fulfillment of duties and the meaningful assertion of rights. This true humanism is being expressed in all fields of the SED's social policy.

Referring to the requirements of the new stage of economic strategy, the speaker underscored that social and cultural effects, such as a change of working conditions, requirements on education and qualification, ecological considerations, and political and ideological processes are always linked with increases in the economic performance. A great challenge results from all this for philosophers, which can only be coped with in collaboration with other social scientists, natural scientists, technical scientists, and medical experts.

Connection Between Economy and Ecology

Discussing the role of environmental protection in the talks of the congress, Kurt Hager stated: "It constantly deserves our attention, as stressed in the SED program. Where we are proceeding from the fact that the intensively-expanded reproduction, as implemented in the economic strategy of our party, is the real path to environmental protection." Philosophy should particularly direct its attention to the linkages and interrelationships of the real economic, social and ecological processes. The achievements made in the socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the speaker stressed, prove that the working people of the GDR respect the policy of the 10th party congress as correct and understand it as a challenge to their skills and talents, to their personal performance. Here it becomes obvious how the conscious and organized creativity of the working masses stands its test as a decisive driving force in developing the socialist society.

Political Power of the Workers Class Is the Basis

The real humanism of the socialist society is unthinkable without the leading role of the party and the political power of the workers class and its allies. Without these conditions there is neither the unity of economic and social policy, nor the development of the creative abilities of working people being connected to it, nor social security, nor a life of fulfillment.

In further developing the Marxist-Leninist philosophy, Kurt Hager said in conclusion, the close cooperationwith the philosphers of the USSR and the other socialist states as well as with the Marxist and progressive philosophers from capitalist and developing countries is characteristic, just as is the close interdisciplinary cooperation of philosophers with other social scientists, with scientists of the natural and technical sciences, and with representatives of social and political organizations. The higher their theoretical and literary quality, and the more closely they are linked with practice, then the greater the results the Marxist-Leninist philosophers achieve with their works will be.

"It is the task of all those working at the front of ideological education and propaganda to present the Marxist-Leninist philosophy in its creative development, to show its enrichment through the theoretical and practical solution of new problems in the policy of the party and to take into account the findings and experiences of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties."

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING NICARAGUAN ENVOY

LD251552 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Oct (ADN) -- On Thursday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Emilio Moreno Gutierrez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the GDR, for a farewell visit.

During the talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, Erich Honecker praised the dynamic and productive development of relations between the two states. He again assured Nicaragua of the GDR's unconditional support in its efforts for a political solution of the conflict in Central America.

In this connection Erich Honecker welcomed Nicaragua's readiness to sign the "Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America." He underlined the GDR's determination to further deepen fraternal relations in the interests of the preservation of peace and to the benefit of the two peoples.

Erich Honecker thanked Ambassador Moreno Gutierrez for his work and asked him to convey greetings on behalf of the party and state leadership to the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate, the Junta of National Reconstruction and its coordinator, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega.

PRC SCIENTISTS RECEIVED AT ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

AU241007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday in Berlin a delegation of the Chinese Academy for Social Sciences headed by its general secretary, Mei Yi, was received by Werner Kalweit, vice president of the GDR Academy of Sciences. The Chinese guests who are in Berlin at the invitation of the GDR Academy of Sciences will visit social-scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences and inform themselves of tasks and results of research in various social-scientific disciplines.

Agreement Signed

LD240453 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- Mei Yi, general secretary of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Werner Kalweit, vice president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, signed an agreement on Tuesday in Berlin on cooperation between the two academies in the sphere of social sciences. The academies may include other social science research institutions of their countries in realizing the agreement.

HONECKER GREETS POPE JOHN PAUL II ON ANNIVERSARY

AU231955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Pope John Paul II:

Your Holiness: On the occasion of the anniversary of your taking office I convey to you best wishes. I share your serious concern over the acute threat to peace and the necessity of increased efforts for preventing a nuclear inferno.

I wish you best health and well-being for a work benefitting world peace, international detente, for trust and understanding among the states and peoples.

VARKONYI ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 18 OCT

AU221346 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Oct 84 pp 4-6

[Report on speech by Dr Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, at the 18 October National Assembly session held in parliament]

[Text] "In accordance with our constitutional practice, I fulfill my honorable duty in reporting on the foreign political activity of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and on its evaluation of basic issues concerning the international situation. The report a year ago on the activity of the government and the communiques and other important documents published on the MSZMP Central Committee sessions since then have steadily informed public opinion in our country and in the world about the international activity of the Hungarian People's Republic and its position concerning the issues which most preoccupy mankind. So, this time I limit myself only to the most important developments of the last year," said Varkonyi in his introduction.

"Unfortunately, the international situation has not improved: The tension in world politics is unchanged. Although it is true that the elements of detente continue to have an effect, the situation has become more complex and increasingly burdened by dangers. We have had to work under more difficult circumstances in order to ensure the most favorable external conditions possible for our constructing work, in order to contribute, according to our possibilies, to halting the deterioration of international relations, and to preventing the most serious dangers. We have and continue to endeavor to promote our bilateral relations and thereby also facilitate safeguarding the results of detente, the maintenance of international cooperation, and the improvement of relations."

There Is No Reasonable Alternative to Detente

"Those imperialist circles which started an offensive against socialism, against social progress are responsible for the increase in international tension and the disturbances in East-West relations. These circles openly interfere in the internal affairs of other states and also apply force unscrupulously to block progressive social changes. They are hindering the normal development of international economic relations with embargoes and protectionist measures. This, together with the fact that certain NATO circles are questioning the political realities that emerged after World War II, has increased the distrust between states.

"The forces interested in fomenting international tension are striving to upset the developed military-strategic balance of power and are continuing the immensely expensive arms race at a faster pace. That is the reason why there is no progress at disarmament talks and no new arms limitation agreement has been achieved; on the contrary, the earlier agreements are also in danger. The most serious development of the past period has been the beginning of the deployment of the new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This led to the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva losing their meaning and breaking down.

"The countries of the socialist community -- Hungary among them -- made steady and firm endeavors to avoid the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. They made numerous, genuine proposals that took into consideration the legitimate security interests of all sides.

"With the beginning of the deployment of U.S. missiles, however, it became inevitable to take the most essential countermeasures. The maintenance of the balance of military power is demanded both by our own security and by our responsibility for world peace. At the same time, the Warsaw Pact countries are not striving for military superiority. Our goal continues to be to achieve a balance of power at the lowest possible level of armaments and armed forces. In order to achieve this, the primary requirement today is to make possible the continuation of Soviet-U.S. negotiations by eliminating the consequences of the U.S. missile deployment.

"The Moscow CEMA summit conference and the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee clearly expressed that the socialist countries, suitably adjusting to the new situation, are consistently striving toward their fundamental foreign policy goals and are making further efforts to safeguard peace and facilitate peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

"In accordance with the communiques published on the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in January 1983 and on the Moscow meeting of the seven European socialist countries' party and state leaders in June 1983, we also continue to place in the forefront the need to settle controversial international issues through negotiations. We continue to believe that there is no acceptable alternative to detente and peaceful coexistence.

"The Warsaw Pact countries have stated on several occasions that they are prepared to advance in the area of disarmament and arms limitation on the basis of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union has proposed negotiations to the United States on prohibiting space armament, which opens dangerous new prospects in the arms race. It is regrettable that these negotiations have not yet started."

We Are Prepared To Engage in Negotiations That Serve Peace

"The proposals aimed at parrying the nuclear threat are significant and timely. Among them, the proposal that all nuclear powers that have not yet done so should renounce being the first to use nuclear weapons is an outstanding one. This would not jeopardize the security interests of any country. As is known, in Budapest this year the Warsaw Pact countries issued the appeal that the countries of the two military alliance systems should being negotiations on renouncing force and on the conclusion of an agreement on maintaining peaceful relations. We declared that we are ready, either within the framework of the Stockholm conference or outside of it, to conduct bilateral or multilateral consultations with NATO countries and with all other countries concerned on promoting the conclusion of this agreement. It is somewhat promising that a formal rejection of our proposal has not yet been received, but so far NATO has not responded to it substantively.

"International relations are gravely burdened by crisis spots which threaten to explode," Peter Varkonyi continued. "The Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people, and the failure of the separate agreements make it obvious that new international efforts are needed in the Middle East toward a just and lasting settlement of the problems. We support the proposal made by the Soviet Union in July of this year, which is aimed at a comprehensive solution that is equitable for all the sides concerned.

"In the past year, the aggression against Grenada in particular and the steps endangering the sovereignty of Cuba and Nicaragua have further intensified tension in the Caribbean area. We regard with concern the events taking place in the area and support the efforts that serve a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Central American crisis.

"The imperialist intervention in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war, which has been going on for over 4 years and threatens an expansion of the conflict, the aggressive policy of the racist Republic of South Africa, and the subversive activity aimed at Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in Southeast Asia remain a cause of tension in international politics.

"We do not regard the unfavorable processes of international life as irreversible. Positive developments or, at least, developments giving rise to optimism, also took place last year.

"The need to defend the results that have been achieved thus far in international cooperation is finding expression on an increasingly broad scale in various areas of the world. This is particularly perceptible in Europe, where the results of the Helsinki process are deeply rooted in everyday reality and people's awareness. Despite the tense situation, the Madrid meeting concluded its work with the endorsement of a substantive document. The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe is a new and important juncture of the Helsinki process. Of course, the conference is no substitute for disarmament talks but, by the endorsement of suitable confidence- and security-building measures, it can be instrumental in their success."

Let There Be an East-West Dialogue To Improve the Atmosphere

"We do not harbor any illusions in thinking that -- no matter how important it is -- a single meeting could result in a turnabout in the world situation. Nevertheless, Hungarian and international public opinion were justified in welcoming the fact that, after 4 years, there was again a personal meeting between leading politicians of the Soviet Union and the United States. As is known, First Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko held talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz during the session of the UN General Assembly.

"Admittedly, there has been no specific initiative, either at these talks or since then, that is indicated that the United States is prepared to undertake deeds that open a path to substantive negotiations with the Soviet Union. It is encouraging, however, that an opportunity to expound views presented itself at the meeting, and that it was agreed that representatives of the two great powers will maintain their contacts. The fact that the Soviet Union is prepared to do so and does not miss a single opportunity for serious substantive talks is borne out, among other things, by the interview granted by Konstantin Chernenko to the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST a few days ago.

"While the majority of the European member-states of NATO supported the United States on the issue of the missile deployment, they are also objectively interested in maintaining the peaceful relations and the advantages of East-West cooperation and of the process of detente. Proof of this is the fact that they continue to show readiness to maintain relations, readiness for high-level contacts. Hungary, like other socialist countries, availed itself of this opportunity. It is our conviction that East-West dialogue is useful for clarifying positions and reducing distrust. The dialogue may contribute to improving the international atmosphere.

"In connection with East-West relations, the development of relations between the two German states also has great importance, as does the complete normalization of these relations based on respect for sovereignty and equality. We regard everything that has happened in this respect and which has been based on these principles as important and positive occurrence in the European situation.

"At the same time, we are witnessing with concern the fact that forces are again emerging in the FRG that would like to use the rapprochement between the two German states for goals opposing the interests of the peoples of Europe, forces that continue to refuse to accept the GDR as a sovereign partner of equal rights."

The Fundamental Efforts of Our Foreign Policy Are the Same

Continuing, Peter Varkonyi informed that the government, in accordance with the decisions accepted at the 12th MSZMP Congress, continued its international activity. "The basic efforts of our foreign policy are unchanged. Of course, we had to take into consideration the unfavorable tendencies and the increasingly difficult external conditions in exercising our foreign policy, in setting the concrete tasks, and in choosing methods and means. In the current international situation, we attach particular importance to the Warsaw Pact, to our participation in the activity of this organization, and to strengthening its unity. The unfavorable international economic conditions and the internal needs of socialist construction made the further development of the socialist countries' economic cooperation and the perfecting of economic integration inevitable. Our economic cooperation within the CEMA framework has long been a firm basis and a reliable background for our people's economy.

"It is our conviction that the organization is capable of considerably easing the problems caused by development and the capitalist world economic crisis. This cooperation and division of labor still have considerable resources whose mobilization may facilitate the balanced development of the member-states, the implementation of their national goals, and the counterbalancing of the NATO countries' embargo policy. The results of the June 1984 CEMA summit meeting exactly reflect this, and at the same time they facilitate the broadening of the CEMA countries' equal economic relations with other states. Participation at the summit confirmed that we are ready to expand economic relations with the developing and developed capitalist countries. It is of great importance, too, that the conference pointed out the connection between the arms race and the development of the people's economy, and clearly outlined the ways of solving the most important world economic issues within the global framework.

"Our government continues to pay great attention to the promotion and development of our cooperation and friendly relations with the fraternal socialist countries. We attribute special importance to deepening our relations with the Soviet Union, to the uninterrupted strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. Our cooperation is undisturbed and spreads to all areas of life; it effectively contributes to the implementation of the tasks of socialist construction work in our country. An outstanding role in the further development of our friendship was played by the Moscow visit of a party and government delegation led by Comrade Janos Kara in July last year, in the course of which a great deal of work was done in determining the content of our further cooperation and in setting timely tasks. This activity was continued at the talks between Comrade Kadar and Comrade Chernenko in June this year. Comrade Andrey Gromyko's visit to Budapest in April this year also belongs in this context. The meetings proved that our relations are developing in the spirit of the equality of goals and efforts and of political unity.

"We attribute great importance to the promotion and strengthening of our multifaceted relations with the neighboring socialist countries. According to our conviction, the minorities living in Hungary, and the Hungarian nationals living in the neighboring countries represent further sources of strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship and of deepening the fruitful cooperation, and are meant to fulfill the role of a special link in strenghtening relations of vital importance."

"Hungarian-CSSR cooperation is developing fruitfully and multilaterally. Comrade Janos Kadar's working visit to Prague in November of last year was of great importance from the point of view of both his exchange of views with Comrade Gustav Husak on bilateral issues on the agenda and the setting of long-term tasks. The further development of our dynamically developing economic cooperation was advanced by Comrade Gyorgy Lazar's visit to Prague in October 1983 and the CSSR head of state, Lubomir Strougal's visit to Hungary in March of this year.

"We are striving to develop our relations and cooperation with neighboring SR of Romania in the spirit of the agreement made at the 1977 top-level meeting. We have wished and continue to wish to advance this on the occasion of bilateral meetings, and also at the Central Committee secretary-level interparty meeting held in September of this year in Budapest, and at planned, high-level intergovernmental meetings.

"Comrade Janos Kadar held talks in a friendly atmosphere with the Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade in March of this year. They concluded with satisfaction that the cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries is steadily and fruitfully developing on the basis of principles laid down at earlier high-level meetings and justified by practical life, and it serves well both peoples' interests and the interest of peace and socialism."

We Congratulate the Progress of Consolidation in Poland

"Our relations with other countries of the socialist community are also developing dynamically. Our party and government delegation's visit to Warsaw in October of last year was held in the spirit of traditional Hungarian-Polish friendship, and it outlined the further trends of our multilateral cooperation. We are sincerely glad to welcome Polish consolidation and we regard its progress as an important, positive factor in the European situation, together with the failure of imperialist efforts directed at isolating the PPR and the signs of normalization of relations between socialist Poland and the developed capitalist countries.

"Comrade Janos Kadar's working visit to Berlin in November of last year further strengthened Hungarian-GDR relations, the fraternal friendship between our peoples, and our cooperation spreading to all areas of life. This was also served by Comrade Gyorgy Lazar's meeting with Comrade Willi Stoph, premier of the GDR, in Budapest in March 1984.

"Our relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria are also characterized by fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation. This was well reflected by the recent visit by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Hungary. The talks between Comrade Gyorgy Lazar and Grisha Filipov, Bulgarian premier, in Sofia in May of this year were also held in this spirit.

"This fact that the European socialist countries -- Hungary, too -- celebrate the 40th anniversary of their liberation during this year and the next provides an opportunity for new, high-level meetings and for strengthening our unity. Our high-level representatives participated at the Polish, Romanian, and Bulgarian anniversary festivities held so far, and at the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR.

"We are paying suitable attention to the development of relations with the other CEMA socialist countries. An important event of our relations with the Mongolian People's Republic was Comrade Pal Losonczi's visit in June of this year, in the course of which we signed a new friendship and cooperation agreement.

"We are striving to explore new areas of cooperation and to expand the existing ones with the Republic of Cuba, SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Comrade Pal Losonczi paid an official, friendly visit to Indonesia and the three socialist countries in Indochina.

"The June visit of the party and government delegation of the DPRK, led by Kim Il-song, and the July visit of the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Premier Chan Si, served the useful strengthening of our countries' and people's friendship and cooperation.

"In the recent period, our interstate relations with the PRC have expanded. Several meetings between government members were held, and Comrade Jozsef Marjai's visit to China took place; on this occasion there was agreement on the mutually advantageous development of economic relations.

"We continue to be ready for the normalization of relations and the development of mutually advantageous relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

"We regard the Nonaligned Movement, which is composed of the great majority of the development countries, as a positive and increasingly important factor of the international situation which plays an important role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and warlike forces. We regard the decisions made at the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi and the call issued there as important steps which promote the strengthening of world peace, the implementation of peaceful coexistence, disarmament, and natural independence, and the assurance of every state's economic and social development.

"We devote great attention to the promotion and development of the relations between Hungary and the developing countries, to the expansion of commercial and economic relations. Last year more than 10 percent of all Hungarian exports were directed toward this group of countries. There are great numbers of Hungarian experts working in the developing countries who contribute to the given country's development and the implementation of its economic goals.

"We are in solidarity with the peoples of the developing countries struggle to defend their national independence. This found expression at the Budapest visit of Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in June of this year, as well as the visit of the party-state delegation led by Comrade Mihaly Korom to Ethiopia, which took place on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

"Our relations with the Republic of India are tradionally good. The official visit of Comrade Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to India in April of this year, on the occasion of the Korosi Csoma bicentennial, and the Budapest visit of the Indian foreign minister in September of last year have contributed to the cultivation and development of these relations. We were able to welcome the president of the Republic of Burma in Budapest in September 1983. In April of this year, an official, friendly visit to our country was paid for the first time by the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party, in the person of Chadli Bendjedid. The talks are of great significance in the development of Hungarian-Algerian political and economic cooperation. The foreign ministerial meetings that took place in November and December of last year in Iran, Kuwait, Jordan, and Syria have strengthened our relations with the Arab countries and the states of the Gulf area."

We Are Striving for Mutually Beneficial Relations With the Capitalist Countries

"Even in a period that has become more complicated, and amid circumstances that have become more difficult, we are striving to preserve and, as far as possibile, expand our bilateral relations with advanced capitalist countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence, equality, and the principle of mutual advantage. To this end, we have conducted a dialogue with leading representatives of these countries. Fulfilling previous invitations, official visits were paid to our country by George Bush, vice president of the United States, in September of last year, and by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Italian Premier Bettino Craxi, as well as FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl in the first half of the year. A meeting between Comrade Janos Kadar and President Mitterrand of the French Republic, and successful talks held in a good atmosphere with the present leading representatives of French political life took place at the beginning of the week. In the given situation, these high-level meetings have an international significance beyond a bilateral framework, and an attention commensurate with this is being paid to them.

"The visit of Fred Sinowatz, chancellor of the Republic of Austria, to Budapest in the autumn of last year, as well as the recent meeting at the border between Comrade Pal Losonczi and Federal President Kirchschlaeger, served the fostering and further development of our good-neighborly relations, which are fruitfully developing in all areas of life. We highly value the fact that there is willingness on the part of Austria as well to further expand our relations. This is also the endeavor of the Hungarian People's Republic.

"I wish to note in particular the traditionally good Hungarian-Finnish relations, which we regard as a good example for cooperation between countries with different social systems. Comrade Kadar's visit to Finland in September of last year imparted a renewed impulse to the expansion of our relations.

"In addition to the fostering of bilateral relations, the visit paid by Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, to the Republic of Cyprus in October last year reflects the fact that our country regards the settlement of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the UN resolutions pertaining to it as important.

"The fostering of our relations and a continuation of dialogue were served by Comrade Lajos Falvegi's visit to Japan and the foreign ministerial meetings with Belgian, FRG, U.S., Swedish, Austrian, Spanish, Danish, and Australian partners.

"As before, we are paying great attention to the development of the economic and trade relations that have been established with developed capitalist countries. In spite of an embargo policy and discriminatory measures, against which we will continue to act consistently and resolutely in the future as well, there has not been a break or a considerable decline in our existing economic relations with our Western partners. As far as we are concerned, wer continue to strive to expand economic cooperation, free of detrimental discriminations, with both the West European countries and overseas countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and Japan."

We Are Paying Particular Attention to the Security of Europe

The foreign minister emphasized in his speech that we are paying particular attention in our international activity to issues directly affecting Europe.

"Our delegation is actively working and striving to contribute to the earliest possible elaboration in Stockholm of a document effectively strengthening European secruity. It is regrettable that, as before, the NATO countries are pressing for a one-sided emphasis on military-technical measures and have not yet shown any disposition to deal with the socialist countries' proposals on merit. According to our position, progress is only possible through integral homogeneity and a balance of political and military-technical measures.

"We also regard it as encouraging that the atmosphere of the third session of the conference is objective and calm.

"We are making continued, significant efforts for the realization of the content of the Helsinki and Madrid documents. We regard it as a recognition of our efforts that the European cultural forum will be staged in our country in 1985. We hope -- and, as hosts to the conference, will do everything to this end -- that the meeting will promote understanding and cultural cooperation among the peoples and countries of Europe and contribute to improving the European political atmosphere.

"We attach great importance to the United Nations, which can fulfill an important role in the settlement of disputed issues, the solution of global problems, and the strengthening of multilateral international cooperation. This was reflected by Comrade Pal Losonczi's participation in last year's session of the UN General Assembly. In the spring of this year, we were able to welcome UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in our country, with whom we conducted some useful discussions. The election of large numbers of our representatives to various leading positions and the fact that international organizations choose our country as the venue of their meetings and conferences with increasing frequency are indicative of recognition of our activities at the United Nations and the specialized and other international organizations.

"In the present, tense international situation, world public opinion looked forward with great expectations to the 39th session, currently underway, of the UN General Assembly because the session provided an opportunity for representatives of various countries to meet, hold discussions, and seek means for finding solutions. The atmosphere of the General Assembly can be said to be more relaxed and stable than last year. Representing the foreign policy of our socialist fatherland, the Hungarian delegation is actively participating in the work of the General Assembly.

"I think that we are entitled to say that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has conducted active and successful international activity in the recent period, too. The domestic background, the stability of our internal position, made it possible for our country's good international reputation to continue to strengthen last year as well, and made possible the fact that the attained level of our foreign relations has not seriously suffered, but, indeed, has even further developed in certain areas despite the more difficult circumstances. Within the framework of our own initiatives and joint activities with our allies, our activity serves the same objectives -- primarily the defense of peace and the cause of understanding among peoples. In addition to our party and government leaders and the foreign service, our state institutions and social organizations are playing a significant role in shaping and developing our relations," said Peter Varkonyi.

He particularly emphasized the activity of the National Assembly, noting that, through meetings with other countries' parliaments and active work in the Interparliamentary Union, the National Assembly and its officials and members are making a considerable contribution to the attainment of our foreign political objectives and the further development of our relations.

"As a result of our assiduous international activity and consistent and clear positions, the Hungarian People's Republic is regarded in the world as a friend and a reliable ally and, on the basis of our readiness for dialogue and our sincerity with regard to coming to terms, it is deemed a correct and predictable partner. In the future, too, we intend to continue our foreign policy and international activity based on principled foundations, with a practicability that takes into consideration the conditions of the situation at any given time and is based on results attained and our country's international prestige.

"The government strives even more effectively to serve, in harmony with our guiding foreign-political principles, the cause of our socialist construction in shaping our international relations and foreign political activity. We feel justifiably confident that -- as an indispensable prerequisite for this -- peace can be defended and the development of the world situation can be turned back to the path of detente. In the future, too, the Hungarian People's Republic will do everything in its power to make this come to pass," said Peter Varkonyi in conclusion, requesting the National Assembly to debate and accept the report.

SZUROS-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND

LD252218 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- Mtayas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, visited Warsaw on October 24-25 on the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee.

Matyas Szuros held talks with Jozef Czyrek, member of the PUWP CC Political Committee, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Committee, secretaries of the PUWP Central Committee. The politicans gave briefs about the state of their countries and the tasks of the HSWP and the PUWP, and exchanged views on the international situation, with particular attention paid to the issues of strengthening peace and security in Europe.

They stated with satisfaction that the cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic was smoothly developing in all walks of life, as decided during the visit to Warsaw of the Hungarian party and governmental delegation in October 1983.

Matyas Szuros and Jozef Czyrek signed a complex scheme for the long-term development of Hungarian-Polish relations which sets the main directions of bilateral political, economic, and ideological cooperation until 1990. The document establishes favourable conditions for the further broadening of bilateral relations and for making them more efficient.

Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC, who accompanied Matyas Szuros in Warsaw, held talks with Czeslaw Dega, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the PUWP CC, and coordinated the inter-party cooperation agreement for 1984-85.

Present at the talks was Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska and Gyorgy Biczo, ambassador of Hungary to Poland.

Szuros Matyas and his party returned to Hungary Thursday.

BCP'S YORDAN YOTOV VISITS; RECEIVED BY OVARI

AU231520 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Politburo and chief editor of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, paid a visit to Hungary from 15 to 18 October at the invitation of the editorial committee of NEPSZABADSAG. He was received by Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The Bulgarian guest held talks with Janos Berecz, chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG, got acquainted with the work of the editorial staff, and visited the Sikra Newspaper Publishing Firm, the Ikarus factory, the Red Dawn Agricultural Cooperative of Enying, and the Keszthely town party committee. Participating in the program was also Boncho Mitev, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic in Budapest.

HAVASI HOLDS TALKS WITH PCP OFFICIAL 18 OCTOBER

AU231517 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, held talks on Thursday, 18 October, in the Central Committee headquarters with Carlos Costa, member of the PCP Political Bureau and of the Political Secretariat, who is visiting Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the participants informed each other about the two countries' situations, the activity of their parties, and their current tasks, and reviewed the possibilities of further development of party relations

ITALIAN CP OFFICIAL MEETS SZUROS, HORN, KOVACS

LD241602 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] The head of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee International Affairs Department visited Budapest. In the course of his 3-day stay, Antonio Rubbio held talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee; Gyula Horn, director of the International Relations Department; and Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of department.

The international situation and the most important issues of the communist movement were discussed at the talks. Both sides also briefed each other about the domestic and foreign policy activities of the Hungarian and Italian sister parties.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET PRC ON ANNIVERSARY

LD291702 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Hungarian leaders have sent greetings to Beijing on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The telegram, addressed to President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang, was signed by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ACCEPTS PRICE CHANGES

LD252158 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- The Thursday session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed tasks in the streamlining of the system of economic management in 1985. The government accepted the modification in price, income and wage regulation, the incentive system of managers, investment procedures, and market supervision, which will come into effect next year. The relevant governmental decrees and the statutory rules of implementation are to be issued in November.

The Council of Ministers heard a report on the implementation of the current mid-term energy research and development scheme and stated that the conclusions of research work played an important part in the elaboration of measures aimed at cutting energy consumption and in the introduction of energy-efficient technogies and products. The Council of Ministers set the guidelines for the elaboration of tasks in energy research and development for the 7th Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990).

MAROTHY ATTENDS BUDAPEST PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

LD241914 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 24 (MTI) -- At the Wednesday session of the Budapest party committee Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, reported on the October 9 session of the HSWP CC. Then Gabor Borbely, secretary of the party committee, spoke about the preparation of party organizations in Budapest for the 13th HSWP Congress convened for the spring of 1985.

The party committee also decided in personal matters. It relieved Istvan Kurucz, head of the Directorate for Education of the HSWP Budapest Committee, of his post due to his retirement with recognition given to his merits, and appointed Gyorgy Fukasz, former professor and head of the Marxism-Leninsm Faculty at the Liszt Ferenc Academy of Music, head of the directorate for education.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN TECHNOSCIENTIFIC DAYS -- Austrian Technoscientific Days began on Monday, 15 October, in Budapest. Arthur Agstner, ambassador of the Republic of Austria in Budapest, took part at the festive opening of the event organized by the Hungarian Scientific and Technical Associations, the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber. An opening speech was given by Janos Toth, secretary general of the Hungarian Scientific and Technical Associations. In his speech, Erich Schmidt, Austrian state secretary for trade and industry, praised the development of Hungarian-Austrian technoscientific relations, which serve as a good example of cooperation between countries of different social orders. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Oct 84 p 5 AU]

REACTION TO KIDNAPPING CONTINUES; 3 ARRESTED

Urban Discusses Investigation

LD251318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Good morning. We begin with domestic issues. At 1100 today Minister Jerzy Urban, government spokesman, began a press conference. Here is the statement made at that conference:

[Begin recording] Today, the prosecutor's office, in accordance with the requirements of the law, is interrogating Grzegorz P., whose detention was reported by the press today and by television yesterday. On the basis of the investigation one can also expect that he will be formally accused and arrested. In one of the cars suspected of being used in the kidnapping, a hair was found in the trunk. The minister of internal affairs, Gen Div Broni Czeslaw Kiszczak, requested the Warsaw curia to help in finding material for comparison. Thanks to cooperation by Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski and Bishop Romanik, material for comparison was found in Father Popieluszko's flat. Some of Father Popieluszko's hairs were found, and an initial expert report shows that the hair found in the trunk was from Father Popieluszko.

Next, a police dog went to the front seat of that car, the same car in which the hair had been found, and to the seat where Chrostowski was sitting. Here, clothing belonging to Chrostowski was given to the dog to sniff and the dog then went to the front seat of that car where the hair was found, which means that Chrostowski was sitting there, and this is the same car which the suspect Grzegorz P. was using.

In the Volkswagen in which Father Popieluszko was traveling, clothing of his was found. The dog then sniffed that clothing and again led inspectors to the same car in which the hair had been found and in which, as ascertained, Chrostowski had been traveling. Thus one can state that it has been ascertained that this car was indeed used in the kidnapping.

Last night, in the presence of lawyer (?Wende), who is representing the witness Chrostowski, six Fiat-125 cars were displayed for Chrostowski. Among them was the car in which the hair had been found and to which the dog led inspectors. Chrostowski identified two cars as similar or identical to the one in which he had been traveling and among the two was the car in question. In addition, from a certain point of view, he indicated one of those cars. An employee of a gas station on the route on which Father Popieluszko was probably taken was identified. This is where one of the presumed kidnappers put in oil. This is one more witness [word indistinct].

In and on the car, the Volkswagen, in which Father Popieluszko had been traveling, fingerprints were found which were identical with those of one of the persons suspected of kidnapping Father Popieluszko.

At the moment it is not known how many people took part in the kidnapping. In the interests of the investigation I cannot yet reveal other persons who are suspected or how many there are, but everything will be revealed as soon as possible.

An intensive search for Father Popieluszko is in progress. Thousands of militia and security services officals are trying to find Father Popieluszko using all available means, including a large number of vehicles and helicopters.

On behalf of the government I appeal to the entire community to assist in finding Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

The kidnapping case and the search are personally supervised by Minister of Internal Affairs Gen Div Czeslaw Kiszczak. Knowing him, one can be certain that everything possible is being done, and that all the perpetrators will be found and punished. All circumstances concerning the abduction will be thoroughly explained by General Czeslaw Kiszczak personally.

The government expresses its appreciation to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its officials for the speed and vigorous efforts in revealing the probable perpetrators, thanks to considerable selflessness and intensive work by a vast number of people.

On behalf of the government, I wish to reiterate that the authorities of the Polish state have nothing to do with this kidnapping; that to us acts such as kidnapping are alien and repulsive; and this is affecting both the government and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

This is a political provocation. The government condemns methods of political banditry, irrespective of political motives.

Ministry Issues Communique

LD251319 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have just received a communique from the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Here are its content:

In line with yesterday's announcement, a line of automobiles was inspected by Waldemar Chrostowski. Out of these cars, Chrostowski indicated two Fiat 125's, one of which could have been used in the abduction of Father Popieluszko. This tallies with the results of other identification actions: In one of the cars indicated by the witness, police dogs identified scents of Father Popieluszko's clothing found in a Volkswagen car and of Waldemar Chrostowski's clothing.

Microscopic investigation is in progress, and a hair was found in one of the cars. Preliminary analysis points to its being similar to the individual [word indistinct] with hair found in Father Popieluszko's apartment.

Attempts to identify fingerprints on the Volkswagen, which presumably are traces of one of the perpetrators arrested on instructions from the minister of internal affairs, continue. As a result of the investigations, those responsible for the abduction, who stopped at a state gasoline station to buy engine oil, have been identified. An intensive search for the whereabouts of Father Popieluszko continues.

Kidnappers 'Ascertained'

LD251912 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Oct 84

["Communique" issued on 25 October by the Ministry of Internal Affairs]

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs informs that in the course of evidential procedures, the perpetrators of the kidnapping of Father Jerzy Popieluszko on 19 October have been ascertained.

On the submission of the minister of internal affairs, the prosecutor has provisionally arrested Grzegorz P., an Internal Affairs Ministry official from Warsaw, and two persons who acted together with him.

With the aim of collecting further evidence to justify the charges, it is necessary that many activities connected with a trial [procesowe] be carried out, in particular the drawing up of a series of reports by criminal experts, examinations of objects and sites, and the interrogation of witnesses, particularly identification of the accused by Waldemar Chrostowski, the gas station employee, and other witnesses.

The success of the investigation requires that closer details relating to the case and the people connected with it not be released before the witnesses are shown the suspects. In view of this, detailed information on the findings of the investigation will be released to the public in 2-3 days.

An intense search continues for the location of Father Popieluszko, especially in the region of Torun and Wloclawek.

Glemp Fears Priest Murdered

NC251229 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Oct 25 (AFP) -- Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp said today that he feared kidnapped priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko had been murdered.

In a statement published today, Cardinal Glemp expressed his "deep sorrow" at the disappearance of Father Popieluszko, who was kidnapped near the northern city of Torun last Friday by three men.

Cardinal Glemp said his sorrow was made deeper by the fact that "we have had no sign of life from Father Popieluszko, and we fear that a crime has been committed in Poland, the like of which is not lacking in countries affected by the wound of terrorism."

Forces Behind Kidnapping Viewed

PM251535 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Oct 84 p 6

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "The Rise of 'National Communism'"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The anger aroused throughout Poland by the kidnapping of Father Popieluszko, a strong defender of Solidarity and of human rights, is increasing as time passes. At the same time anxiety is increasing about the fate of the priest, and the chances of finding him alive diminish by the hour.

Poles are primarily seeking to find out who is behind the operation, and speculation is rife. The most natural temptation, of course, is to blame the authorities for the kidnapping of this awkward person. However, it is now possible to say that such a hypothesis does not hold water. It has been established that one of the three individuals who stopped the priest's car did not belong to the militia. The uniform he was wearing (the other two were in civilian dress) was a mixture: He was dressed as a city policeman, but his cap was that of the transportation police. Taking things further, if you try to see who benefits, you realize, as Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban did not fail to point out, that aside from the priest himself, the target is obviously the Polish Government.

Indeed, the minister said, this kidnapping undermines "many positive processes which are under way, such as the normalization of relations with the Western countries, the renewal policy inside the country, and the improvement of church-state relations." Mr Urban made no secret of the fact that, in his view, this was a case of "political provocation." Moreover, it is no accident that this kidnapping was carried out on the eve of a meeting between the primate and the general for which people had great expectations.

Police forces throughout Poland have been placed on alert to find the kidnappers. Moreover, the minister confirmed that the government and Episcopate are in constant contact.

Hard-liners in a Blind Alley

Where should those responsible be sought? Naturally, we must await the results of the investigation and presently merely put forward hypotheses. For instance, there has been a great deal of talk of the existence in the Torun-Bydgoszcz region, where the kidnapping took place, of a terrorist organization which has adopted, probably deliberately, the initials OAS. It is called the "Anti-Solidarity Organization" and has allegedly already been responsible for beating up former leaders of the free trade union. These terrorist methods, of course, run completely counter to Polish tradition, but this danger has been increasing for some time. First there was the case of Father Bardecki, who was attacked by strangers on a street in Krakow. Then there was the attack by a fairly well-controlled commando group at the convent and Church of Saint Martin in Warsaw.

The situation is, therefore, very serious. We are witnessing the rise of a fascist, or, more precisely, a national communist threat in Poland. The slogans of these groups are: Return to Stalinism; Crush the church; Eliminate private farmers or cottage industries; and Force the intellectuals and democratic opposition to toe the line. In doing so they have no hesitation in resorting to the most brutal methods of coercion. Add to that a touch of populist and proworker demagoguery and, of course, as always in such cases, a good pinch of anti-Semitism, and you have outlined some semblance of a program.

Indeed, the rise of this danger can be explained. The dogmatic communists now have every reason to despair: How can they regain a little credibility and popular support? How can the economic crisis be overcome? What chance is there of changing a system which seems to be in a blind alley, incapable of reconciling, for instance, the ideological requirements of central control by the party and the need for development in the age of decentralization, individual initiative, and the personal computer?

This is where the Polish Government's responsibilities come in. It could have and ought to have crushed this escalation in terrorism. But by merely seeing extremists on one side, by allowing some crimes to go unpunished, or even covering them up, it did not do what was necessary to crush the rise of the national communist threat.

THESES FOR 17TH PZPR CC PLENUM PUBLISHED

LD251222 Warsaw PAP in English 1124 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 24 -- Following are excerpts from the PUWP CC Political Bureau's theses for the 17th plenary session of the Central Committee opening this coming Friday. The theses, published today as a supplement to the party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, carry the title: "Key Problems of Strengthening the State, Developing Socialist Democracy, Consolidating the Rule of Law, Order and Public Discipline."

Through a further, consistent reorientation of the economic policy, we shall strengthen our position in the community of the CMEA countries, increase Poland's contribution to the development of the socialist economic groupings.

In pace with our present possibilities and needs, we are increasing our defensive readiness within the coalition might of the Warsaw Treaty.

We are intensifying our political activeness in defending peace against the threats raised by imperialism. We work towards a further stabilization of the political and territorial order in Europe, firmly opposing the revisionist and revanchist strivings of pan-Germanism. Many facts provide evidence that Poland's voice on key issues of contemporaneity is strong again.

Like so far, we will be making a firm stand against the imperialist, mainly American, attempts of brutal interference in our internal affairs which we are resolved in keeping with the Polish interests in a sovereign and legal way.

The course of developments has proved that we are able to put up effective opposition to political baiting, economic restrictions and ideological propaganda subversion. We have proved that we will not yield to any pressure which results from ignoring the rights of our state, aims to diminish them, hits out at the good of our nation and insults its dignity. This policy came to a fiasco. The sooner its initiators and performers draw conclusions from this, the better for the cause of peace, for the climate of international coexistence.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth has a great part to play in the processes of national accord and rebirth, in integrating the society around the constitutional assumptions and ways of the motherland's development.

The relations between the state and the churces are constantly developing but the dialogue with the Roman Catholic Church does not progress without obstacles.

By no means all clergymen share the opinion about the necessity of constructive coexistence between the socialist state and the Roman Catholic Church.

We confirm a principle that what is important is not the place one comes from but whether one is willing to participate in the process of reforming the Republic on the grounds of socialist systemic principles.

Next year will see elections to the Polish Sejm (parliament). This is going to be a major test for patriotic forces, a particular test in progress in the cause of agreement, overcoming difficulties, and socialist renewal. The elections will become a plane of struggle for a further development of socialist democracy, for a responsible attitude towards the socialist state and duties toward it.

Our party's pre-election programme means first of all reaffirming, and making reliable, by means of the greatest possible number of wise decisions and effective moves, the continuity and irreversibility of the line of the 9th PUWP Congress, consistency in its implementation. This means putting into effect, under new conditions, the still topical motto of the 12th plenum: More agreement -- more struggle.

OFFICIAL ON POSSIBLE ABOLITION OF RATIONING

PM250943 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 21 Sep 84 pp 1, 8-9

[Interview with Prof Dr Jozef Popkiewicz, member of the Commission for Economic Reform and former rector of the Wroclaw Academy of Ecnomics, by Czeslaw Wegrzyn; date and place not given]

[Text] [Wegrzyn] Professor, everyone can see the state of the market, but not everyone realizes its consequences for our economy and public life, to say nothing of the political aspect. How can we describe the state of the market today?

[Popkiewicz] There is something in human nature which makes us erase unpleasant past experiences from our memory. This has its advantages, but we cannot afford such luxury when reflecting on the sociopolitical aspect of our life, for nothing happens without a cause -- and not all of us are always aware of the nature and the complexity of those causes. The same applies to the market, the topic of our present conversation. Even when making a most critical, most harsh evaluation of today's state of affairs, we must not forget the things with which we had to deal not so long ago and the experience we had to go through. With that memory as a background, we only need a modicum of objectivism and we cannot fail to appreciate how much we have managed to rebuild. We already have a partly restored market. We increasingly encounter market sectors which have arrived at a state of equilibrium regarding certain groups of goods. It is not difficult to cite examples: I will confine mine to the footwear sector. In my opinion our situation there is no worse than in the GDR, as I recently have had occasion to see for myself. I speak of the GDR because for many of our compatriots it provides the nearest model of a balanced market, although it is still far from ideal.

However, we have still failed to achieve the state of equilibrium in regard to many essential daily-use goods, including foodstuffs, underwear, and many nonbasic industrial consumer goods.

I consider the relatively high milk supply an interesting phenomenon in the process of attaining equilibrium in individual market sectors. We have paid for this success with massive budget subsidies, but we must not underrate the fact that the low retail price of milk -- so much below the procurement price -- promotes higher demand! Yet we have coped with this well.

[Wegrzyn] We were supposed to be sheltered from inconveniences resulting from the short supply of goods to the market by the system of rationing basic foodstuffs, aided by all sorts of different systems of goods distribution and so-called directed sales. In the face of a devastated market, these moves gained public approval since they guaranteed everybody basically equal access to certain kinds of goods. Rationing was, so to speak, presented to the population in an attractive wrapping proclaiming justice and social welfare protection for all low-income groups. Have those expectations and proclamations been fulfilled?

[Popkiewicz] I do not deny that, in the face of the acute destabilization -- virtually regression -- of our national economy, coupled with a profound sociopolitical crisis, and all this finding expression, among other things, in the total devastation of the market, rationing did guarantee assured access to some -- but not all -- essential commodities for the distressed, panic-stricken population. It was, however, a forced choice of a lesser evil rather than a solution which would deliver us from all the traumas and vexations brought about by the general crisis.

The majority of our compatriots have yielded to the illusion of a ration-card equality. Today more and more people -- although, admittedly, not yet everybody -- are realizing that we have found ourselves on a course which is costing us a great deal and which produces consequences which are detrimental -- I would even say harmful -- to many aspects of our lives. In the final reckoning it is causing us more losses than gains and, consequently, erodes the principles of social justice to which we are so deeply attached.

It is true that rationing enables us to distribute goods among the population more or less evenly, but this applies only to the more homogeneous commodities such as foodstuffs. Let me point out, however, that a significant proportion of meat -- being either the main source of contentment or the bone of contention for our populace -- finds its way onto the market by bypassing the rationing system. In some parts of the country this proportion is as high as 30 to 50 percent. Do I need to produce evidence to prove that those who buy it do not come from under the supposedly egalitarian umbrella of social welfare? And let us not pass over in silence the virtually overt trading in ation cards by persons who keep some [sources of meat] in their own pigpens or chicken yards or by those who simply cannot afford to buy all of their meat ration.

Nor can we ignore speculation, which -- generally speaking -- springs from the ground prepared by the insufficient supply of commodities to the market. However, it is reinforced by rationing and by so-called directed sales. Here again I suppose I do not have to point out who profits by this without doing any "sowing or tilling" of his own, and who loses. The many, various controlling bodies, either professional or public, will not cure us of this disease. At the most they can relieve the symptoms without fully eliminating the causes.

[Wegrzyn] Two different methods of arriving at market equilibrium are usually suggested: either to increase production and thereby achieve a marked increase in the supply of goods to the market, or to reduce demand by means of such moves as price rises. Unfortunately -- and this is also confirmed by the estimates of the 1985 central annual plan -- we cannot count on any speedy proliferation of market supplies, and so...

[Popkiewicz] Obviously the most desirable and universally acceptable method would be to increase production in a way that would guarantee an abundance of goods available at present prices, that is, a balance of supply and demand, both in individual sectors and on a general scale. But this is merely wishful thinking which bears no relation to reality as we know it.

We must reconcile ourselves to the painful truth that for as long as we continue to climb out of the so-called trough or, more accurately, the crisis pit, production increases are not and cannot be large. On an annual scale, and for a variety of reasons -- to the discussion of which we could devote a whole separate conversation -- they will not exceed several percent. The production decline reached 30 percent compared with our best years -- which we now remember with great nostalgia -- and it was even greater for individual groups of commodities! If I also add here that over the past few years our population has grown, then it is not hard to arrive at the conclusion that even if we were to again reach the highest levels of output recorded a few years ago, it would not result in a general balancing of the state of our market.

The other, less popular, method of speeding up the arrival of market equilibrium is endorsed only reluctantly. It involves checking the rate of increase of people's wages and incomes, particularly those not justified by increased productivity.

This method is not easy, for we are also faced with the necessity of restructuring the wages system, the present one having lost its motivational function. It became distorted during the past period in the following four areas:

widespread and excessive fattening of the wage structure in individual occupation groups;

excessive wage differentials between different occupation groups;

wage differentials -- which are no longer possible to maintain -- within the same production sectors, resulting from the different circumstances in which [enterprises] were embarking on the economic reform system;

disparities between wage levels and the range and scale of social welfare benefits, which we are not always able to afford.

All these distortions not only act as antimotivation factors but also generate pressure to raise wages. In these circumstances creating a motivational wage system -- an essential factor in speeding up the production rate -- must lead to a significant rise in wages which is not necessarily related to productivity increases. One does not necessarily need a knowledge of economics here: It is enough to observe the life around us to know that, for social reasons, it is not possible to effect any changes in the wage system by lowering present wage levels.

[Wegrzyn] So the vicious circle is about to close on us. How can we break it?

[Popkiewicz] I begin with a general, axiomatic truth: The concept of a stable market price defines this price as an objective category that is independent of our moves, and results from the previously formed relationship between the current supply of commodities and services, and the demand determined by the population's incomes.

The policy of maintaining prices at a level which differs from that of stable market prices -- whether dictated by the exigencies of the moment or by a voluntaristic attitude veiled in alluring slogans -- can only protract the state of imbalance with all its economic, social, and even political consequences.

In the past we had to pay high prices for such policies: an inefficient economy and public discontent. We are still paying them today, and it remains to be hoped that we will not have to do so in the future.

As we already know, there are no prospects for a speedy and significant production increase. Therefore, if we want to accelerate the process of restoring the market to a state of equilibrium we can do this only by altering prices. The initial range and degree of these alterations would have to be sufficient for achieving stability at least in individual market areas, for instance in the food market.

[Wegrzyn] The solution is clear and simple, if we do not take into account the price of the risk involved. We know that decisions of this kind can push things beyond the limits of human endurance and create tensions that are best avoided. Can an economist afford to overlook the implications of our earlier, and more recent experience?

[Popkiewicz] I have not forgotten about it, but I also know, and by virtue of my professional knowledge I must say it publicly, that we have no other way out. I realize that our society has not fully comprehend the truth that the size of that part of national income which is earmarked for both individual and collective consumption cannot be altered by changing either prices or wages. Price changes do not in themselves influence the amount of goods available. Stable market prices will bring our living standard to a realistic level and allow us to abandon illusions and daydreams about the possibility of an economic miracle, not to mention fantasies of another Japan [reference to a slogan from Solidarity program]. No matter who may be controlling administratively fixed prices and wages, no matter how he may be controlling them, he will still be powerless to add or subtract anything.

We dislike price rises very much, but we endorse both stable market prices and profitability of production work which can encourage production growth.

However, let us return to the principal subject of our conversation, that of rationing. I think that it has now become possible to abolish it, and such an opportunity may not occur again in the next few years. I would include the following favorable signs here:

progress in restoring stability to the market, resulting from production increases;

reduction of the inflation gap, stabilization of the inflationary money surplus, and reduction of the real value of that surplus;

reduction in the rate of money circulation, indicating that a proportion of the inflationary money surplus is being converted into savings;

reduction in the rate of increase of nominal wages and financial incomes of the population;

the emerging public consent, which is becoming increasingly evident in the debate on the 1985 central annual plan, to citizens forfeiting their chance for small increase in nominal wages with the aim of thus contributing to the restoration of a stable market (the central annual plan debate).

All this has happily coincided with yet another season of good agricultural crops, and it is the results of that particular sector of our national economy which can largely determine the continuation, or discontinuation, of rationing.

I am an economist, but I am not ignorant of the importance of social considerations.

Therefore, I suggest that, in order to avoid provoking public dissatisfaction and tension, we should initially increase the prices of luxury goods to a level which would guarantee a state of equilibrium in selected market areas. The next stage could consist in introducing small, gradual price increases for those goods and services not essential for satisfying the basic needs of the population.

It is not until these steps have been completed -- I think it should take several months -- that we should embark on the operation of doing away with all food rationing while at the same time bringing food prices up to the level consistent with a stable market situation. I will make no secret of the fact that those price increases would be quite considerable, perhaps even astonishingly high!

I realize that, after what I have just said, your readers will be inclined to give me a thorough going-over. I therefore hasten to add that I would at the same time propose a comprehensive compensation system, even allowing for the possibility of the compensation exceeding the value of foods previously rationed, which would make it possible to also offset the higher cost of those food articles which are presently available outside the rationing system.

Compensation would be extended to all those entitled to ration cards, and it would take the form of supplementary allowances paid beyond wages and pensions. I hope that I have now managed to reassure your alarmed readers to some extent. Not one of them would be allowed to suffer losses through the abolition of rationing, since they would all receive a full monetary equivalent for their ration cards.

I am now left with the task of producing a brief explanation of the need for such an operation and listing the advantages we expect it to bring. Here are the advantages:

an economically and socially beneficial alteration of the structure of consumption and the domestic budgets of families which would be granted compensation as well as those not eligible for it;

placing the burden of the extra expenditure on that section of the population which remains outside the socialized economy, bearing in mind that its consumption level is, even today, still higher than that envisaged in the rationing system;

closing the inflation gap and reducing the real value of the inflationary money surplus;

creating opportunities for the introduction of a flexible price policy that would allow for both increases and price reductions, the latter being inevitable wherever the supply of certain goods exceeds their demand.

The most important outcome of it all would be a permanent restoration of market stability, of which we so envy the Hungarians. The new wage system, introduced in conjunction with the entire operation, would then fully assume its proper motivational function. But that is a subject which deserves a whole separate discussion.

[Wegrzyn] Thank you for the interview.

COMMISSION ASSESSES BRITISH ECONOMIC TIES

LD251456 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] A session of the joint Polish-British Commission for Cooperation was held in Warsaw. It has assessed the present state of economic relations. The chairman of the British delegation stated that the sitting of the commission indicated a full normalization of relations between Great Britain and Poland and the discontinuation of the policy of restrictions.

He said that his government supports the motion for Poland's admission to the IMF and also the proposal for the rescheduling of payments of Poland's debts.

RCP'S COMAN VISITS SYRIA, MEETS PALESTINIANS

AU242051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2018 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus AGERPRES 24/10/1984 -- Talks were conducted between a delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now visiting the Syrian Arab Republic, and a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by Mit'ib Shinan, member of the party's National Command. The interview occasioned a mutual information on the current activities and preoccupations of the two parties.

The sides expressed the wish to work further to develop and diversify the relations between the two parties and countries in the spirit of the understandings reached and talks conducted between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, in the interest of both peoples, of the international peace and cooperation. At the same time opinions were exchanged on certain aspects of the current international situation, particularly related to the Middle East issue, the Syrian side appreciating highly the consistent principled stance and special activity carried out by the head of the RCP and Romanian state for solving the situation in the zone, for attainment of a global, just and lasting peace, for international understanding and cooperation.

While in Damascus Ion Coman conducted talks with Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestinian National Council, and Muhammad Abu Shama', member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Palestinian Communist Party. Most vivid thanks were addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and the whole Romanian people for the multilateral support given to the just cause of the Palestinian people, for consistent stance of Romania and of the Romanian head of state as concerns solving in a just and lasting way the Middle East issues.

BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING GDR ENVOY -- This afternoon, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, received Siegfried Bock, the GDR ambassador in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission in our country. The talks held on this occasion proceeded in a comradely atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 84 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS -- Bucharest AGERPRES 24/10/1984 -- Romanian President Ceausescu received on October 24 Charles Simon van Straten, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Bucharest. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 24 Oct 84 AU] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/10/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received, on October 24, 'Abd al-Hamid Farhat, the new secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest on a presentation call at the beginning of his mission to Romania. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2002 GMT 24 Oct 84 AU]

ARKHIPOV, SREBRIC DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD252313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. At Belgrade airport the high-ranking visitor was met by Borisav Srebric, FEC vice-president.

Borisav Srebric and I.V. Arkhipov, accompanied by their aides, held their first working meeting during the morning. In a friendly and working atmosphere they voiced positive assessments of the state of economic relations between the two countries. They noted that commodity exchanges were running at a considerably higher level this year than last and that there were reliable indications that the current 5-year plan for trade amounting to $32 billion was certain to be surpassed. Emphasis was placed on the need to exert efforts to make timely and all-embracing preparations for the next 5-year plan for developing economic cooperation between the two countries in the 1986-1990 period, using the already attained trade level as the starting point.

Also considered were questions of current commodity exchange and the conditions under which economic cooperation would take place next year. The two sides concluded that intensified efforts should be made to prepare the forthcoming talks on economic cooperation in 1985 in order to enable the enterprises directly involved in cooperation to finalize the appropriate arrangements by the end of the year and thus avoid an interruption in commodity exchange at the beginning of next year.

Particular attention was paid to cooperation prospects in the fields of raw materials, energy, machinery-building, services and construction. Both sides saw considerable possibilities for expanding cooperation in these fields. The talks will be resumed tomorrow.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1726 GMT on 24 October adds: "Ivan Arkhipov is expected to be received by Milka Planinc, president of the FEC."]

GRISHIN VISIT, RELATIONS POSITIVELY ASSESSED

LD251501 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 25 (TANJUG) -- During a five-day visit to Yugoslavia of Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Politbureau member and First Secretary of Soviet Communist Party Moscow City Committee Viktor Grishin, development of relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, LCY, and the Soviet Communist Party, as well as development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations as a whole, were assessed postively.

The above was stated today, Thursday, by Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman Zeljko Jeglic at a regular press conference in Belgrade. Jeglic added that in talks Grishin had in Belgrade, both sides stressed a shared desire for further successful and comprehensive development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. This development is based on well-known and jointly set principles contained in the Belgrade and Moscow declaration, Jeglic added.

Talks Grishin had with LCY Central Committee Presidency President Ali Sukrija, Yugoslav State Presidency member Branko Mikulic and a number of other prominent personalities, focused on current international problems and the two countries' and parties' activities in the struggle for peace and progress in the world, Jeglic said.

GENSCHER, AUBERT TO VISIT SFRY; DIZDAREVIC, UK

LD251446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- At today's regular press conference for domestic and foreign journalists, Zeljko Jeglic, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs' official spokesman, briefed journalists on the forthcoming activities of the Yugoslav head of diplomacy, and said:

"As part of the SFRY's development of good relations and all-round bilateral cooperation, which also implies the maintenance and deepening of constant political dialogue, several important high-level meetings will take place during the first half of November. The chief of the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Pierre Aubert, will pay an official return visit to the SFRY at the beginning of November at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, will pay a short working visit to the SFRY in mid-November. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will pay an official return visit to Great Britain at the beginning of November at the invitation of the British Government."

SUNDIC ON POSSIBLE POST ELECTION MOVES BY U.S.

LD251828 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] If forecasts that Reagan will get his second term of office in the White House are right, will his first important move be in the direction of Moscow? Can we expect a Soviet-U.S. dialogue? Milika Sundic comments:

Repeated appeals to Moscow and Washington asking the two superpowers to start talks on limiting and reducing nuclear arms have met with no response in either country. While the Soviet Union considers that the United States owes it a reply to the interview recently granted by Konstantin Chernenko to THE WASHINGTON POST, President Reagan is for the time being showing no inclination to change the moves which the United States has already made in the nuclear missile field or which it still intends to make.

Encouraged by his second television duel with Walter Mondale, the White House chief is calmly awaiting the results of the presidential elections, convinced that they will sanction everything he has done over the past 4 years, as well as all that he has not done, to meet with the Soviet party and state head during his first term of office.

Since Moscow itself is convinced that Reagan will continue to be its most difficult partner and adversary over the next 4 years, the Soviet leadership seems to be waking up to the fact that the only way out of the present stalemate is to renew the dialogue with the United States. Although it is not reliably known what Reagan and Gromyko talked about in the White House late last month, the impression is that the two sides drew the conclusion that the dialogue should be resumed despite the fact that their positions have not changed. True enough, Moscow continues to reject any idea of resuming the talks on Euromissiles and reduction of strategic nuclear arms until the United States has given up the deployment of Pershing missiles in West Europe, but this rejection will not compel the United States to change its decision, which is currently being implemented. Something major will have to occur in Soviet-U.S. relations for Washington to give up the deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe.

A short time ago Francois Mitterrand and Janos Kadar and then Helmut Kohl and Nicolae Ceausescu appealed to Moscow and Washington to renew their dialogue on nuclear missile weapons. Without hesitation, each of them proceeded from the existing situation, that is, that the talks should not be made conditional on anything because there was no prospect of the United States changing its decision to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe.

If Ronald Reagan is reelected U.S. president, and there is hardly anyone who doubts this now, his first important foreign political move may be expected to be aimed at Moscow. This could be a call to resume the interrupted Geneva dialogue on Euromissiles and on reducing strategic nuclear arms or agreeing that the two superpowers should start talks on demilitarizing space, as recently proposed by the Soviet Government.

However, it remains to be seen whether following the interview granted by Konstantin Chernenko to THE WASHINGTON POST, Moscow will do anything else that can be interpreted as a step futher toward overcoming the existing differences. Moscow's and Washington's allies and those who are not in either camp are exerting efforts to get the two superpowers to sit at the conference table and one should not be surprised if this actually happens, perhaps as soon as spring next year. If the opposite proves to be true, it will be extremely dangerous indeed if the next 4 years again pass without a highest-level Soviet-U.S. dialogue or, in other words, if the existing confrontation continues or becomes even deeper.

The fact that the two superpowers show equal respect for each other should provide sufficient grounds for beginning a dialogue without any preliminary bargaining and attempts to outwit the other. The past 4 years have surely made it possible for both of them to understand that they have not benefitted from confrontation.

BULGARIA DISTORTS WW II FACTS IN RETROSPECT

LD260201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Nis, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radio Nis has broadcast a commentary by its editor Dimitri Jatov in which he comments on the Bulgarian press coverage of the liberation anniversaries of Nis and some other towns in southern Serbia and Macedonia.

"According to need or purpose, the press and radio stations in Bulgaria have lately been interpreting certain military operations on the territories of Serbia and Macedonia in differing ways. Their interpretations either completely fail to mention or only refer in passing to the participation and contribution of the SFRY National Liberation Army," the Radio Nis commentary stresses. Thus, RABOTNICHESKO DELO and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME refer to the operation in Nis in October 1944 as the first great brilliant victory of the new Bulgarian National Army against elite German fascist units.

It is stressed particularly that the units of the Second Bulgarian Army liberated Nis, seven more towns, and 540 villages in the SFRY. Bulgarian General Velchev, for instance, writes that "the glorious victory of our Army at Nis was achieved with valuable assistance by the Soviet Army." Sofia today speaks merely about "support by Yugoslav patriots" whereas the historical facts point to something completely different. Some units of the Bulgarian 14th division entered Nis only after it had already been seized by the 10th and 12th Brigades, the Caribrod National Liberation Brigade, the 23rd Brigade of the 45th Division, and the tank units of the 223rd Soviet Division.

Dimitar Jotov, Radio Nis commentator, notes that "it is interesting that the greater the historical distance, the greater the Bulgarian Army's contribution to the liberation of some parts of SFRY and the lesser the contribution of the Yugoslav National Army."

By glorifying the role of the Bulgarian Army in the final operations against fascism and distorting historical facts, the Bulgarian official press, and not only the press, attack the achievements of our revolution and the dignity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, which is at variance with the officially expressed desire to develop good-neighborly relations, the Radio Nis commentator stresses.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA SIGNED 25 OCT

LD252329 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1928 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 25 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Bulgarian trade negotiations closed here today with the signing of a protocol on the exchange of goods in 1985. The volume of goods and services to be exchanged is planned at 350 million dollars, which is a 10-percent increase on this year's figure.

The more important items of the protocol include chemicals, non-ferrous metal and metal manufactures, electrical manufacturing industries products, raw materials and a number of other products.

The two sides agree that a further expansion and diversification of economic cooperation between the two countries should evolve through long-term forms, such as co-production and specialization, as well as economic cooperation between areas along their common border. The protocol was signed by Metodi Smilenski, Yugoslav assistant federal secretary for foreign trade and Konstantin Kuzmov, Bulgarian deputy minister for foreign trade.

VLAJKOVIC SPEAKS AT VRSAC MASS POLITICAL RALLY

LD221755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0640 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Vrsac, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- Speaking at mass political rally in Vrsac, Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, said the following, among other things:

Forty years have passed since the glorious days of the victorious triumph of the antifascist struggle in the world and in our country. In the fall of 1944, Vlajkovic recalled, the united forces of the anti-Hitlerite coalition -- among which our National Liberation Army occupied a fitting place -- went into the decisive strategic offensive and began to tighten the iron ring around Hitler's Germany. Stressing that by means of our struggle and sacrifices we not only liberated our country's territory but also won the right to build our own future and find our own solutions to the problems that confronted us, Vlajkovic went on:

However, we had to carry on with our struggle to preserve the gains of our revolution after the war as well, because the SRFY found itself the focus of new divisions and conflicts. The cold war threatened our independence, which had been paid for with blood.

Our unity and resolve continued to be strong, though at first we were alone. Nevertheless we yielded neither to pressures nor to any other attempts to change the course of our revolutionary development. We did not shut ourselves in behind closed doors because our approach to the world was built during the revolution on the basis of our nations' and nationalities' brotherhood and unity grounded in full mutual respect and equality.

This is why we have always fought not only for our own independence but also for new and more equitable international relations and broad cooperation based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, unity, noninterference and territorial integrity. We did not remain alone in this struggle for long. Just as our revolution is inseparable from struggle against all forms of oppression and hegemony, so the liberation struggles of other peoples, especially after colonialism, were an expression of aspirations for full emancipation, political and economic independence and world peace. Nonalignment grew from these deep aspirations into what has become in recent decades the champion of the struggle for new international political and economic relations.

Although the vast majority of mankind is in favor of these principles today, in recent years we have witnessed increasingly pronounced tendencies to exacerbate international relations and attempts to resolve world problems from positions of strength and perpetuate or even expand the remnants of domination through new, subtle forms and thus turn back the wheel of history. Powerful pressures are exerted on nonbloc countries, but also on member-countries of military alliances, especially the smaller ones. Attempts are even made to legalize efforts to preserve one's own strategic positions and gain new spheres of influence by force. All this is an expression of bloc rivalry which has spread to all fields of international relations and all geographical regions and has reached an intensify unprecedented since the cold war days.

In this situation, when a large part of mankind is virtually starving, Vlajkovic went on, vast resources are spent on arms and on developing new systems for the mass extermination of human life and material wealth. In this insane race military budgets have developed into a considerable burden even on the exponents of bloc policies and the biggest powers. This development has even worse consequences in developing countries. It compels them, even the smallest among them, to set aside increasing resources for military needs in order to be able to guard their freedom and independence, thus further exacerbating their already difficult economic situation. On the other hand, by buying military equipment and arms they are in constant danger of moving toward new forms of dependence. Also, whether they like it or not, by virtue of acquiring their own supplies even the smallest countries finance the great powers' armament industries and their continuing race in this field.

All the processes in the world today, all the positive and negative trends, are so mutually interconnected that all the peoples of the world will share the same destiny. In the complex international situation, which is characterized by both cooperation and confrontation and by both progressive aspirations and attempts to turn back the wheel of history, nonalignment must manifest itself even more fully as the main champion of the struggle for peace and cooperation. The Nonaligned Movement has been able to maintain its unity and action capability at moments of the worst pressures and other trials imposed from outside. The difficulties which it now faces have not discouraged the nonaligned. On the contrary, the gravity of problems inspires and spurs them toward further activities and fresh actions.

The continuity of the process of European cooperation and security has been preserved owing to the efforts made by nonaligned and neutral countries, in which our country played a prominent role. Regarding world peace, what is encouraging in this respect is that an important contribution was made to this by a number of Europe's bloc countries as well, which see the future of our continent, and thus also their own, in peaceful coexistence, consolidation of peace and promotion of comprehensive cooperation.

Our active foreign policy and struggle for the independence of all countries and peoples and for more equitable international relations, peace, and security continues to ensure great prestige for the SFRY in the world today.

This is borne out by a very pronounced expression of the desire to cultivate good relations with us, as well as by the fact that the SFRY, on the basis of its principled policy, successfully cooperates at the same time with developed and developing countries, East and West, and all great powers. The consistent continuation of Tito's policy of self-management, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and nonalignment in international relations continues to be the permanent basis of the stability of the SFRY's international position and its role in international relations.

By again placing our reliance in these complex social and international conditions on our revolution's origins we reaffirm our resolve to struggle for its permanent goals, Vlajkovic stressed. We need to stress this, both for our own sake and on account of certain dilemmas among some of our friends in the world, while to those who are not our friends it should be clear that the illusions that we might give up our road or be diverted from it will not become reality.

The efforts which we are making to overcome our current difficulties and our debates on the best way to do this have prompted some people to wonder, and there are also those who intentionally fuel such doubts, whether the leading forces of our society are united in their orientations and whether we know where we are going. Such dilemmas, assessments and hopes are totally groundless. Today, as before, we are determined to maintain the full continuity of realizing the strategy for building our society, as mapped out in the Constitution and in our program documents. Our revolution can set for itself the task of achieving the working class' goals and it is behind these goals that the biggest part of our working people and citizens are rallied and mobilized. These are the foundations in which the continuity of our revolutionary strategy is permanently grounded. In this phase, as in the previous ones, we possess a strategy for longer-term development and the understanding of how to continue to build our society in order to carry out our revolution's program and be able to stride into a more secure future.

We have started the struggle to transform social relations in such a way that the working man's work and creativity can become the basis of his power and play a decisive role in society, and that the results of his work can be the basic criteria of value and the yardstick for man's influence and position in society. We have a powerful working class with a highly developed self-managing way of thinking. We have skilled cadres in all spheres of society's life and an enviable degress of material-technical development. We have achieved these results by hard work, dedication, the working people's enthusiasm and vast social resources, and no one has the right today to adopt a denigrating attitude toward them, deny what has been achieved or cast any doubts on it.

It is no new phenomenon among us or in progressive processes in general that there are also those who try to exploit inconsistencies and action failures for their own goals and divert social processes or at least hinder progressive changes in society. Nowadays such diverse antiself-management and antisocialist trends most frequently find a common platform in nationalism. We are determined to prevent any such attempts and this determination will become harder and firmer the more successful we are in overcoming our own inconsistencies, becuase it is a fact that the opponents of our socialist self-managing democracy have nothing to rely on except our own shortcomings.

Our working people are united in holding the view that they can consolidate their social position and improve their life and work only by developing socialist self-management. If we have any differences of opinion on specific questions, they are essentially about how to achieve our goals as quickly and successfully as possible.

We resolve such differences through democratic debate and search for common attitudes and decisions based on the awareness of and conviction to our common interests.

Development and our present situation call for much denial, Vlajkovic went on. Our living standards have fallen. We must also give up a number of ambitious plans and programs. However, these inevitable restrictions do not mean that we are abandoning development, aimed at raising the material development and prosperity of all working people and of the whole society. Our policy is not and cannot be aimed at poverty and restrictions, but at a better life for all working people and citizens.

Only by involving the broadest strata of our working people in the realization of our program orientations, Vlajkovic stressed, shall we be able to resolve our social development problems and thus reaffirm the fundamental values of our socialist self-managing system, thus creating more scope for freedom, human creativity, and better life for all.

By remembering Tito's wartime stay and work in Vrsac at this great rally we have expressed our constant and unwavering devotion to Tito's strategy of revolutionary struggle. This not only enables us to achieve all our goals in the struggle for socioeconomic stabilization, but it also provides a basis for long-term solutions for the all-panel development of socialist self-management. Tito's concept of our revolution continues to live in the awareness of the broadest strata of society and in particular in the aspirations and creativity of the working class. The deepest purpose in organizing this jubilee was to express the working people's resolve to persist on the Titoist road of struggle and work and to gain and spread the knowledge one needs in this kind of struggle, Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, concluded.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS ZAGREB FACTORIES

LD241311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Zagreb, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation from the PRC's Shanxi Province, led by Han Li He, minister of machine building, [name and title as received] is on a 2-day visit to the SR of Croatia. The delegation visited the Rude Koncar associated labor complex and the Transformatori work organization and learned of the technology for producing high-tension transformers. They also visited the Jedinstvo work organization, where they discussed fruit and vegetable processing equipment. They also visited Zagreb textile machinery and instrument factories.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO BELGIUM INCREASE -- Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports to Belgium in the period between January and the end of this past August were valued at 37.4 million dollars which is an increase of over 50 percent on the same period last year. The increase is due mainly to the compensation sale of corn in return for products required by our agriculture, cattle breeding and food industry. The value of our imports amounted to 63.7 million dollars (a reduction of 6.6 percent) with the result that the extent to which our exports covered our imports rose from 36.2 to 58.7 percent. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 24 Oct 84 LD]